TORK HELAED WEDNESDAY, SELTEMENT S. 1808-TREETA SHEET

EUROPE.

By the steamship Russia, at this port early yester-day morning, we have our special European correslence and a mail report in detail of our cable egrams to the 28th of August.

The Pail Mail Gazette of August 27 says:—

We have just heard with deep regret of the death of the indefatigable African explorer, Miss Tinné. This lady, on ner way from Murzak to Ghat on the Abergoush road, latitude twenty decrees, longitude thirteen degrees, fell a victim to the treachery of some camel drivers, and two of her attendants, European sallors, fell at the same time. Aiready some members of Miss Tinne's family have started from Maita to Tripoli to visit the scene of this terrible disaster. Miss Tinne was hardly thirty years of age.

A return stating the wrecks, casualties and col-

A return stating the wrecks, casualties and collisions occurring to British ships abroad, reported to the Board of Trade in 1868, shows that 935 vessels, of 337,231 tons in the whole, were totally lost or partially damaged—657 vessels belonging to the United Kingdom, and 278 belonging to British posseesions; 680 vessels, of 252,484 tons, were totally lost, and 255, of 84,797 tons, partially damaged; 1,387 lives were lost, 1,187 from vessels belonging to the United Kingdom, and 200 from vessels belonging to British sions; 12,183 lives were imperilled, but saved by remaining on board, or by assistance from shore or from other ships. Of the lives lost 159 were by wrecks, &c., on the coasts of Europe, 27 on the consts of Asia, 18 on the coasts of Africa, 82 on the coasts of America, 80 on the coasts of Australia and

iew Zealand, and 1,021 at sea. The tradic receipts of railways in the United Kingdom for the week ending August 22 amounted, on 13,642 miles, to £852,820, and for the corresponding week in 1868, on 13,391 miles, to £797,110, showing an increase of 151 miles and £55,710. The gross receipts on fourteen of the principal railways in the United Kingdom amounted for the week, on 9,875 miles to £735,054, and for the corresponding week last year, on 9,734 miles, to £695,571, snowing an inrease of 141 miles and of £39,483.

The London Times of the 28th of August has an

ditorial on the progress of religious thought and expression in Germany, in which it says:-

expression in Germany, in which it says:—
The combination of Frederick the Great and Voltare has been symbolical of German history since the rise of Prussia. Autocratic as that monarchy might be, it was from the first an innovation, and the mind of the nation has ever since been in a ferment with new national and social ideas. But the old faith was closely bound up with the old order of things; and the educated classes were consequently prepared to seek a new basis for the whole of their civilization. The great scientific discoveries have, of course, both forwarded and sustained this state of feeting; but the movement had received its chief impulse before they had acquired their present importance. Germany, in a word, is, and has been for some time, in a state of revolution, and, as has generally been seen in history, the revolution has been religious as well as political.

The bankruptcy of Augustus Charles Hobart, for-

The bankruptcy of Augustus Charles Hobart, fornerly a captain of the Royal Navy, but better s Hobart Pacha, an admiral in the service of the Ottoman government, came before the Court of Bankruptcy, London, August 27. The petitioning creditor was a bill discounter, and a number of other proofs were admitted. The examination and dis-charge sitting was fixed for the 16th of December.

It is stated that a movement is on foot in Great Brkain to erect a fitting memorial stone over the grave of the late Mr. Robert Scott Lauder, the dis-tinguished Scottish painter. The initiative in this movement has been taken by a number of the younger Scottish artists. There was in Edinburg some years ago a select band of young rising painters, whom Mr. Scott Lauder was wont to re gard and call by the affectionate name of "his oys." Many of the boys, both in Edinburg and London, have now achieved fame and fortune and are now anxious to pay tribute to the memory o their old friend.

The Brighton (England) News reports the death, by hanging, of J. Baidey, aged seventy, an artist in

A letter from Brussels, in the Paris Constitutionnel. gives the following information relative to the ation of the ex-Empress Carlota of Mexico:

situation of the ex-Empress Carlota of Mexico:—
Her Majesty's physical health is good; she makes
long excursions in the neighborhood of Tervueren,
the of my friends, crossing the forest of Soignes the
other day, met her near Augderghem on foot, accompanied by a tall, fine man with gray hair, who
seemed a superior officer. Behind her was a lady
with a gentieman in black, probably the physician.
The Princess wore a gray dress, a small black bonnet and a long cloak of a dark color. She looked
extremely well, and was conversing tranquilly with
her companion. Near the party were two empty
carriages following the same road. Her Majesty
walks out very frequently, and is often to be seen in
the vicinity of the château.

The affair of the Prussian subjects at Frankfort, who have become naturalized in Switzerland, without emigrating from their native town, continues to be the subject of a sharp debate between the German and Swiss press.

IRELAND.

Progress of the Revolutionary Sentiment-The Meeting in Droghedn-Fenlanism-Its Ghost and Consequences-What the Organization Has Accomplished.

DUBLIN, August 20, 1869.

The bold assertion of a parish priest of Togher at the Drogheda meeting continues to be discussed in coffee rooms, reading rooms and all those places The liberal Protestants and aristocratic Catholics censure it as imprudent, but do not assert that it is untrue; the rampant Orangemen and bellicose Proits are as slient as if all their enthusiasm had pozed out at their great toes since Victoria signed the Irish Church bill; the great mass of the people believe, with Father Markey, that the peo-ple of Ireland owe the Fenians a debt of gratitude, and to them, and only to them, are we indebted for the overthrow of the Es-tablished Church. A week ago not a man who valued his situation or social status would utter what is now upon the tongue of priest and drayman, clerk and porter—"The Fenians disestablished the Protestant Church." Since the Rev. Mr. Markey has so stated, millions repeat his words and endorse them in toto. What is the inference? Femianism is rapidly becoming respectable. Men dressed in broadcieth speak of the "robbers, incendiaries," &c., of 1865, 1865 and 1867 with respect. The whole country-that is, the masses-believe that all is due to that

But the aristocratic Catholics, now the most loyal of her Majesty's subjects, since all the fat places are open to them and their offspring, do not open to them and their onspiring, and have like this recognition of Fenianism, and have taken steps to checkmate it. They admit that some person or persons are entitled to the thanks of the Irish people, but they will not admit "the blessed boon of religious equality" to be due to Fe-nianism. Hence they have selected Sir John Gray— John Gray, M. D., editor and proprietor of the Dublin Freeman's Journal-a liberal Protestant, who has for over thirty years labored zealously for the dises-tablishment of the Irish Church and the amelioration of the Irish tenant. That he has labored long and well in the liberal ranks there is no doubt; but he might commence his labors de novo and would be as far from accomplishing what has taken place as if he initiated a movement to unite Ireland and Eng-iand by means of a suspension bridge or a tunnel, if the Fenian organization had not been created. As a quick and ready writer, a judicious debater in the

the Fenian organization had not been created. As a quick and ready writer, a judicious debater in the House of Commons and sincere friend to the moral, religious and political happiness of his countrymen, irrespective of creed or party. I firmly believe he exerted great influence, but to give him all the honors for the success of the Irish Church bill is simply absurd. All the fine compliments of His Emmence, the Cardinal Archbishop of Dublin, the fattering sentences of half a dozen right reverends, and the warm thanks of any number of canons, provincials of religious orders and young curates, ambitious to place their few flowers at the feet of the rising champion, will do nothing but make Sir John ridiculous and the aforesaid dignitaries "the laughing stock" of their countrymen.

The history of Engiand shows that she never grants concessions only through fear. She rules her subjects upon the principle which is and ever has been her policy since plucky Bess rode her palfrey to Titbury Fort, that man is governed by two motives—interest or fear. To violate a treaty she would no more hestate—never has—to do it than a tipsy toper would to break a clay pipe; but she always examines the armaments of the party of the first or second part before she treats as waste paper the agreement of the high contracting parties.

The bigoted Irish Parliament, more intolerant towards their Catholic fellow countrymen than ever the English were, never obtained free trade until 1782; and then the Volunteers had to take up arms to compel stubborn George III. to grant them a little liberty whereby they might enhance the value of what they had for sale—the independence of their country. His Majesty, however, was in possession of Burgopne's surrender at Saratoga and the unaccountable successes of General Washington. He acceded to the request of the Irish Parliament. The news from America hastened his decision. Catholic

emancipation would never have been granted if the Duke of Wellington had not stated in the House of Lords that unless the Bill of Emancipation was passed a civil war would break out in Ireland, the shocks of which would extend to the most distant parts of the empire, and supported it with zeal, backing it with a prestige the admiration of Europe and the giory of the British isles.

The repeal of the Union bubble exploded because Mr. O'Connell had no intention to back up his "sound and fury" with blows. Jonn Bull knew that he only meant to "agitate." and so long as he only sawed the air and broke no bones he was allowed to amaze the general ear with the "glories of Brian the Brave." and other fine "ould Irish gentlemen" who loved to hunt all day and retire to rest in the arms of a servant gloriously and inharmoniously drunk. But when O'Connell attempted to hold his pow-wow in Clontarf, where Brian Boru, Esq., "slew the Dane." he was prohibited; he made a great noise, was sent to prison for twelve monitus, was liberated at the expiration of three, and took care to be choice in his adjectives ever afterwards. Famine stalked over the land, and when he found the merchess spectre fastened upon the virals of the poor he ran off to Genoa to die, regretting his pusilanimity and debating with his stricken conscience, would it not have been better for my countrymen to have eied upon their native hills with gun, pitchfork, scythe or shilleian in hand, combating the army of England, toan to pine and waste away in cabin and citch, often devoured by dogs and voracious bogs?

Repeal ended as it began—in a round of appliause—voz et praterea nihil; but the young men who were in pinafores when it was inaugurated, and who thought that dying, with or without the prieat's biessing or the saving graces of extreme unceton, with arms in their hands, were soon gobbied up and sent to Van Dieman's Land to study potany and agriculture.

The Phoenix Association—the fire-eating wing of the rish Emigrant Ald Society that was

agriculture.

The Phoenix Association—the fire-eating wing of the Irish Emigrant Aid Society that was presided over by Robert Tyler, of the Supreme Court of Philadelphia, in December, 1855, in the Astor House, New York—was another earnest organization but available.

Philadelphia, in December, 1865, in the Autor House, New York-was another earnest organization, but exploded.

From 1830, the year after the passage of the Emancipation act, to 1865 there was not the remotest prospect of the Established Church in Ireland being abolished. But when the Union arms triumphed—after Porter had captured Fort Pisher, wherein he found the Armstrong gun branded with the broad arrow, the official insignia of government property; when Lee gave up his sword hard by the Appointox appie tree, and Joe Johnston dismounted to land over his caissons to the man who "marched from Atlanta to the sea," and Fenianism held up its head before the split—the long heads of England looked round for a policy; but John Bull is slow in legislation and did nothing until, as the Premier stated in the House of Commons, he "became aware of the intensity of Fenianism." In less than two years he, John Bull, fought the friends of the Irish Church upon the hustings, in the House of Commons, Chamber of Peers, and had it signed by the executive and incorporated with the laws governing the British empire. It would be absurd to give Sir John Gray or any man, unless the Fenian men, the honors of such a just act; but there is no doubt that a great impression was made some two years since by the bold discussion of Fenianism in a men, the honors of such a just act; but there is no doubt that a great impression was made some two years since by the bold discussion of Fennanism in a reputable London magazine. It attracted attention. Englishmen were astonished to find advocates of Fennanism in London in a respectable magazine. It may have been written to open the eyes of certain Englishmen, who pay no more attention to an Irish journal's strictures than they do to the censures of the Nova Zembla Morning Chronicle.

they do to the censures of the Nova Zembia Morning Chronicle.

In a word, the Rev. J. K. Markey, P. P., Togher, has given expression to the feeling of every intelligent man in the land, and to every unintelligent one, that the Irish Church bill owes its triumph to "the intensity of Fenianism," and that every man, woman and child, from Fair Head to the Fastnet Lighthouse, and from the Hill of Howth to Achil Head, is in duty bound to offer up, night, noon and morning, to the Throne of Grace, ten pater et ares for the spiritual (rye and usquebaugh excluded) and temporal happiness of every Fenian in and out of Ireland, and for every Fenian sister and the autt, mother, uncle, niece, first, second, third and fourth cousin, godmothers and foater brothers, and grandmothers and nephews of all Fenians now in the fiesh, or to come, during saculæ saculærum.

The "State prayers" are beginning to annoy certain Protestants who want them expurgated. "The only Protestant who want them expurgated. "The only Protestant who want them expurgated. "The solve for our problement is the same than the same in the first place in the subject;—"Must I, with my base tongue, give to my noble heart a lie, that it must bear" I rish Protestantism is becoming disloyal, and may become troublesome.

Poor old Irish Church and its fat pickings !

FRANCE.

The Prince Imperial as Temporary Head of the Army-Young Napoleon at the Centen-nry Celebration of the First-High Mass in of the Troops-Marshal

PARIS, August 20, 1869. The return of the young Prince from the camp of Chalons and the Emperor's partial recovery from his severe attack of rheumatism are the only inci-dents of the day, with the exception of comments on the amnesty and the contested appointment of a successor to the high post held by Marshal Neil.

That Napoleon really is recovering can naturally be inferred from the fact that he has already taken a little exercise in the apartments of St. Cloud, but the papers express surprise at the silence of the Moniteur on this small incident, as if royalty had no right to enjoy the privilege of lumbago in private without informing the nation by special trumpet

Some of the oldest officers relate how very creditably the young Prince has for the first time gone through the ceremony of representing his father in the midst of the French army on the day of the centenary of the great Napoleon. He was received by General Bourbaki, who is commander-in-chief at Chalons, and escorted by the Cent Gardes to the one-storie pavilion, built of wood, which is reserved for the Emperor's use. After the arrival of the Prince the usual retraite aux flambeaux, or retreat by torch-HERALD as a most imposing military ceremony. It is repeated once every year during the imperial stay. The men assemble at eight o'clock in front of the camp, each holding a torch which he flourishes about wildly, and at a given signal 250 drummers begin a stirring roll; it sounds something like low artillery firing until relieved by the trumpet call. Then all advance up to imperial quarters, and when there lower their torches. The din is terrific. Soon they break off and march back, the torchlights gradually fading away, dimmer and dimmer: the drum rolling more deafened, the trumpet less clear. At ten o'clock it is all over, the camp

is slient and dark.

The first celebration of the following day was mass, to which the early trains had brought in thousands of people. The altar was raised in front of the imperial quarters, in open air, a carpet and chair being placed for the Prince on the edge of the

thousands of people. The altar was raised in front of the imperial quarters, in open air, a carpet and chair being placed for the Prince on the edge of the turf. This was where the band stood which accompanied the chair, the bishop of Chalons officiating. The men, all equipped for war, were at too great a distance to hear the service, but all went through it as if they did. The cavairy were all in saddle, the infantry held their chassepots, and their swords gleamed in the sun a long way off. They all joined in the Te Deum. At the elevation guiss were discharged and the drums beaten; every head bowed, and about 120 trumpets gave out a shrill cry. It was a sight never to be forgotten, and rendered impressive to strangers by the knowledge that these men who are serckless of life can in their way look beyond it to a nigher power than that which they serve.

After mass the troops defiled before the young Prince. In the centre of a glittering staff, increased by many American, English, Italian, German and foreign officers. They marched quickly by and cried "vivasi" when near the Prince, After the infantry came the cavairy and artillery at a trot. It was grand. As soon as the bugie sounded the charge, up the slope they dashed, shouting loud, and did not stop thundering until close to the saluting point, about fifty yards from the staff. This defile was followed by a distribution of the cross to the appointed, after which the real fete began for the soldiers, who received extra rations.

The Prince, who had carned his breakfast and was ravenous, had to do the honors of the imperial table to the officers and representatives of foreign armies. The other great display of the week, in a very different order of ideas, was the burnal of Marshal Neil, the deceased Minister of the War Office. The service took place at the "Invalides." No less than 280,000 people had assembled between the Ministry, where he was isid out, and this edifice. The sold with satur. At twice the dignitaries of state met in the salun of the whole and t

Baron de Pierres, Prince Napoleon by General de Fanconniere, Princess Mathida by General Cauchard.

Mass was chanted by the choruses of the Conservatoire. When the service was over the troops defited before the hearse in the grand court yard, after which the body was again carried into the chapel. It was at five o'clock given over to the family of the Marshal, his soft and soh-in-law, and conveyed by them to Muret, where the Marshal had desired to be buried. He was sixty-seven years old, and, though a great loss to the Emperor, it is not considered he is so to the nation, beyond that of a distinguished soldier. His militarism, as the French call it, has cost immense sums to the emptre; his "armed peace" has originated stupendous outlay in war material; but, anyhow, a nation such as France should be less forgetful of past services.

The Marshal is buried—he is no one. They will have another instead—a less rigorous one they nope—and with this at heart the crowds parted to sit down at the cafes and take another glass of absinthe or vermouth.

An Americo-European Protectorate for Cuba-The Paris correspondent of the London Standard, writing on the 21st of August (evening) on the Cuban revolution subject, reports:-

writing on the 21st of Angust (evening) on the Cuban revolution subject, reports:—

La France says that without doubt Cuba is now lost to Spain. True, as a last effort, they talk in Madrid of despatching thither 20,000 men against ibe insurgents when the autumn shall have destroyed the diseases that kill such numbers of European souders in a tropical climate; but this is looked upon as a most sterile sacrifice. Spain is therefore urged to give Cuba its independence at once, under the best possible conditions, without waiting until the inhabitants conquer it for themselves. Such is certainly the advice given in Madrid y General Sickles, the new representative for Washington. The American diplomatist is not actually instructed to purchase Cuba for the United States, but only to offer their mediation for an arrangement between Spain and the colony, the basis being as follows:—Spain to give up all rights of sovereignty over Cuba, and the latter to pay a sum in proportion to the revenue drawn from the island by the mother country, the United States acting as guarantors to the treaty. La France doubts whether the independence of Cuba under the patronage of America is likely to last or to answer the purpose, and some people are inclined to think that what formerly beful Texas may probably occur again. To prevent this it might be advisable to piace the independence and neutrality of Cuba under the collective guarantee of the United States, France and England. On the other hand, the Patric announces that three important American diplomatists have just arrived. In Paris—Mr. Fenton, Mr. Ramsay and Major General Banks, late Governor of Massachusetts and late President of the Chamber of Massachusetts and late President of t

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

Dividends by Post-Coming to the Telegraph

System.

[From the London Times (city article), August 28.]

The Directors of the Bank of England have already made the requisite arrangements for enabing the holders of government funds to exercise the option of having their dividends transmitted to them by post, and the annexed notice has been sent out this afternoon. The arrangement will take effect in time for the dividends due in October, and although the list of September is the latest day on which applications should be sent in, the time on the present occasion will, it is understood, be extended to the 18th. The public will observe that persons availing themselves of the new system must be resident in Great Britain or Ireland; that in cases where stock stands in more than one name the warrant must be sent to one of the number with the authority of the others; that the warrant will be in the form of a check, requiring the endorsement of the stockholder and that will be sent through the post at his risk, but with the protection of being crossed for payment only through a banker. Persons taking dividends under power of attorney will not have the opportunity of receiving them by post, but must attend at the bank as heretofore, some technical difficulties existing in this case which, perhaps, may be ultimately removed.

TURKEY AND EGYPT.

The Khedive's Missive to the Sultan. A telegram from Constantinople to London, dated August 26, gives the following full report of the reply of the Khedive of Egypt to the Sultan, which has

ply of the knedive of Egypt to the Sultan, which has been already synopsized in our cable despatches.

The Knedive concludes his explanatory and justificatory reply to the Sultan by expressing the hope that the frank explanation given will remove from the mind of the Sultan the unfavorable impression produced by unjust accusations. He declares nis fidelity and devotion to be unaltered. Feeling strong in those appeals to the kindness and generosity of his majesty he proposes to come and lay his homage at the foot of his majesty is throne as soon as the completion of some important affairs will permit. The Levant Herald of to-day states that the Portes reply to the Khedive has been prepared, and will probably be forwarded to his Highness next Saturday.

The Czar has telegraphed through the Russian embassy thanking the Sultan for his intended courtesy in wishing to send Halil Bey to Livadia to compliment his Majesty, but begging, on the ground of indisposition, to be excused receiving a formal envoy at present. General Ignatient, the Russian Ambassador, will return here early in September.

The passport system is to be revived here. After the 18th of next November no person will be allowed to enter any part of Turkey or travel in the interior without being provided with a passport.

TRAVELLING IN THE AIR.

bition of the First Section-How the Road is Operated-The Style of Cars Used.

The first section of the Elevated Railway, on Greenwich street, between the Battery and Cortland street, is now completed and in running order. By invitation the members of the press witnessed the operation thereof yesterday afternoon, and gave the road a thorough inspection. The plan of Elevated Railway has been explained these columns at length; but since then a great many improvements have been made in the track, the machinery and the propelling power. The company having control of this road have had great obstacles to contend with. Suits at law innumerable had to be defended, and in some cases bitterly contested, until finally the courts decided in favor of the company. Fur thermore the iron for the road was not furnished by the founders as fast as it was wanted, hence the work lagged. Recently, however, the decisions of the courts in favor of the company and vast improvements in the machinery gave an impetus to

work lagged. Recently, however, the decisions of the courts in favor of the company and vast improvements in the machinery gave an impetus to the construction, and there is every prospect that the road will be open for traffic about the list of next November.

The first section is run by a stationary engine located in the ceilar on the southeast side of Greenwich and Cortiandt streets, which propels an endless steel rope, supported on trucks of four wheels, also running inside of rails at an interval of 16 feet. The frame of the trucks form a triangle on the top, the cone of which is called a "horn;" this catches a "lip" attached to a lever, worked from the platform of the car, which, when lifted, allows the truck and rope to pass by and the car remains stationary. In order to start the car again a turn of the lever is necessary, when the truck catches the lip and the carriage is in motion. The car itself is ingeniously constructed, is about thirty feet in length and fitted up plant and neat. It will accommodate forty passengers. It runs on eight wheels, three feet in diameter, made of wood. Steel flanges one and three-quarters of an inch wide hold the wheels on to the track. On either side of the car rare iron bars ten inches wide running the full length of the car within about two inches of the track, on which heavy elliptic springs support the body of the carriage. Should, by some extraordinary accident, the wheels of the car leave the track the bars on each side would prevent the same from being precipitated to the ground. Between these bars underneath the floor of the car are arranged six elliptic springs of two feet span, moving on wheels, which break the shock of the truck carrying the rope when the car is started. While under way there is scarcely any vibration feit. The track is apparently very solid and the motion of the car wery easy.

The speed is regulated by the brakes, and the noise the car makes by running is scarcely perceptible. Horses view the moving mass over head with indifference, and peop

A Brautiful Bow in the Heavens.—A correspondent of the Hartford Post of the thinst, says:—I noticed in the heavens last night it a quarter past eleven o'clock a remarkable bow spanning the neavens completely from horizon to horizon. Its color was nearly white, with a sight sparile, giving the engers of a condensed milkyway. I observed no waving, or trembling, or shooting of ight. Its breadth was shout three-quarters of a degree, as far up as to the lower part of constellation Tairus, then it widened to perhaps a full degree and diminished again toward the western base. No rainbow was ever more clearly defined. Its track seemed to be in the Zodinc, I should say, very nearly or precisely in the ecliptic. It was wholly unlike any Zodiacal ight I have seen. There was faint auroral light at the north at the same time. The belt disappeared entirely at baif-past eleven. Was it auroral:

NEW YORK CITY.

THE COURTS.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Motions in Bankruptcy.

Judge Blatchford sat yesterday at noon and disposed of a few motions in bankruptcy of a routine

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' COURT.

Arrest of Sheridan Shook, Ex-Collector of Revenue, and J. P. Abrahams, Deputy Collector, on a Charge of Embez-zlement-The Defendants Admitted to Bail. Before Commissioner Shields.

The United States vs. Sheridan Shook and J. P.

Abrahams.—The defendants were arrested yester-day on a charge of defrauding the United States government and embezziement. The matter created considerable excitement in the courts, The complaint was that they, being officers of the internal revenue, was that they, being ofacers of the internal revenue, and id on the 5th of August, 1867, extort from J. B. Alexander & Co. certain moneys not authorized by law, and that they neglected to perform their duties, thereby by violating the thirty-sixth section, thirteenth statute, of the Revenue laws, and that they failed to keep a proper account of the public money received by them. The following is the affidavit upon which the warrants were issued:—

John F. Circland, being duty argon, decrease and the

upon which the warrants were issued:

John F. Cleveland, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he scaldes in the city of New York, is Assessor of internal revenue of the United States for the Thirty-second district of the city of said State of New York.

Deponent further says that he is informed and believes that sharidas shook, if B. Matteson, W. E. Boardman and revenue of the United States of them, being officers of internal revenue of the United States (New York).

John Markett of the Company of the States Revenue of the United States Revenue of the United States Revenue have been deposed by the States Revenue law, and the states Revenue law, and last named firm, and did wilfully neglect to perform some of the cuties enjoined by the United States Revenue law, and particularly thereby and therein violated the thirty-axils section, thirteenth statute, of the United States, page 38 of the Internal Revenue law of the United States, page 38 of the Internal Revenue law of the United States, page 38 of the Internal Revenue law of the United States, page 38 of the Internal Revenue law of the United States, page 38 of the Internal Revenue law of the United States, page 38 of the Internal Revenue law of the United States, page 38 of the Internal Revenue law of the United States, page 38 of the Internal Revenue law of the United States, page 38 of the Internal Revenue law of the United States, page 38 of the Internal Revenue law of the United States, page 38 of the Internal Revenue law of the United States, page 38 of the Internal Revenue law of the United States, page 38 of the Internal Revenue law of the United States, page 38 of the Internal Revenue law of the United States, page 38 of the Internal Revenue law of the United States, page 38 of the Internal Revenue law of the United States Revenue law of the United States

cers of the Internal Rovenue of the United States, fail to keep an accurate entry of each sum received by them and did deposit in a bank in the city of New York as portion of the public moneys entrusted to them for safe, keeping, or transfer and did fail to pay over or produce the public moneys entrusted to them or reach of them to the proper office of the United States Treasury, as prescribed by law, and did also embezzle and converse to their own use certain public moneys entrusted to them and received by them as officers of the Internal revenue of the United States, all in violation of statutes of the United States for such cases made and provided, and particularly of section 16 of the act passed August 6, 1864, and section 16 of the act passed August 6, 1864, and that thereby such and each of the said jointly named persons thereby defrauded each of the said jointly named persons thereby defrauded

each of the said jointy named persons thereby defraded the United State

J. F. CLEYELAND.

The deputy marshals entrusted with the warrant proceeded to arrest the defendants, who upon appearing before Commissioner Shields, were released on ball in the sum of \$5,000 each to await examination on Friday next. strict Attorney Jackson sppeared on

Assistant District Attorney Jackson appeared on behalf of the government.

The arrest had been in contemplation for some time. It appeared, however, that shook voluntarily surrendered himself yesterday. His example will doubtless be followed by the two others mentioned in the audidavit.

SUPREME COURT-SPECIAL TERM.

following is the calendar for this day, The following is the calendar for this day, Judge Barnard presiding:—No. 7, McGavent vs. Parker; No. 8, Vultee vs. Sternberg; No. 9, Vultee vs. Hirschfield; No. 11, Cecil vs. Goodrich; No. 12. W. Withman vs. Levy; No. 20, Smith vs. Eleary; No. 23, Whitney vs. Harrington; No. 25, Kelly vs. First National Chemical Company; No. 28, Scarrone vs. Sassurn; No. 33, Reid vs. Blane; No. 39, H. H. Wainwright, to show cause, &c.; No. 49, Oppenheimer vs. Clute: No. 57, Pope vs. Dobbs; No. 62, Vose vs. Yalie; No. 74, Petition of Stuyvesant; No. 86, Van Voorhis vs. Schaffer; No. 102, Bowne, vs. Haynes.

SUPERIOR COURT-SPECIAL TERM.

The Philadelphia Bond Forgeries-Discharge

Before Judge McCunn.

The People, &c., vs. Martin Leland .- Inithis case. the particulars of which have already appeared in the HERALD, Judge McCunn rendered judgment as This matter comes before me on a habeas corpu

This matter comes before me on a habeas corpus and certiorari. Some days since a writ was granted directed to the keeper of the City Prison, made returnable before this court, requiring the said keeper to bring the prisoner, together with the cause of dispute, before me, at Chambers, at twelve o'clock to-day. The prisoner was produced by the jailer, who said he held him by virtue of the following commitment:—

who said be held him by virtue of the following commitment:—

First District Police Court, New York, Sept. 4, 1889.
The warden of the City Prison and Bridewell of the city of New York will receive and safely keep for examination the body of Martin Leland, charged with forgery on eath of Downline, Police Justice.

The District Attorney also produced an affidavit of one Charies K. Willet, who does not state where he (said Willet) resides or where he can be found, and who says that Leland came to 57 South street, Philadelphia, and bought a city warrant of the city of Philadelphia of the value of \$233.95. He then testifies, on information and bellef, that two warrants, exact counterparts of the one so bought by Leland, each for \$1,000, were sold to brokers in Philadelphia, and that said warrants were forged.

Now, this is all the testimony in the case; and upon this commitment and this proof I am asked to remand a citizen of this State, one who has formerly borne an unblemisned character, so that he may be sent to the State of Pennsylvania, to be there tried for this alleged crime. Before I can remand this prisoner, in order that he may be sent back, I must be satisfied of three things:—First, that a crime has been committed in Pennsylvania; second, that the committing magistrate has jurisdiction of the subject matter before him; and third, is the commitment, explicit enough on its face, sufficient to inform this Court as to whether a crime has been committed I certainly think it is not. The rule is that the offence must be stated in the commitment with reathe committing magistrate has jurisdiction of the subject matter before him; and third, is the commitment, explicit enough on its face, sufficient to inform this Court as to whether a crime has been committed; certainly, so that the court can determine whether the cause of commitment is sufficient in law or not; and such certainly, so that the Court can determine whether the cause of commitment is sufficient in law or not; and such certainly, so that the Court to determine whether the cause of commitment is sufficient in law or not; and such certainly should appear in the commitment as will enable the Court to determine the question. For if the commitment be against law, as if made by a magistrate who had no jurisdiction, or if a matter for which by law a person cannot be punished, the court must discharge. Hence the certainty of the commitment ought to appear; and where a commitment is liable to the same objection, where the case is so loosely stated that the Court cannot adjudge whether there was a reasonable ground of commitment or not. A commitment does not sufficiently state the offence by simply designating it by the species or class of crime to which the committing magistrate may consider it to belong; but it ought to state the facts charged or iound to constitute the offence with sufficient particularity to enable the court, on a return to the habeas corpus, to determine what particular crime is charged against the prisoner. This commitment falls to do this, and upon this ground alone the prisoner should therefore be discharged.

The affidative form justice from an other State it made by a person residing in this city, and merely embodies a hearsay statement that the prisoner Leland is charged with crime in Pennsylvania and is a fightly efform justice. This document is merely the repetition of a rumor, and is fatally defective in this respect. Moreover, it should have incorporated an authentic copy of the charge or indictment against the prisoner in Philadelphia. To enable a magistrate to arrest and exa

A Penitentiary Case.

The People, &c., vs. James Rice.—In May, 1868, the detendant was convicted on a charge of larceny and detendant was convicted on a charge of larceny and sentenced to the Penitentiary of the county of New York for the term of three years. The detendant now appeared on a habeas corpus, claiming that he was only fourteen years of age and was not represented by counsel at his trial. He claimed that by the statute provided in such cases he should under the circumstances have been sent to the House of Refuge. Counsel for the prosecution contended that it was discretionary with the judge who tried the case to send the prisoner to either place, The defendant was remainded to the Penitentiary.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Another Batch of Prisoners Sent to Sing Sing-Conviction and Sentence of a Bold Sneak Thief and Alleged Bigamist.

Before Gunning S, Bedford, Jr., City Judge. District Attorney Garvin appeared in court with District Attorney Garvin appeared in court with a very heavy calendar of cases. The Clerk arraigned the accused parties, the majority of whom pleaded not guilty and were remanded for trial.

Wm. Robinson pleaded guilty to burgiary in the third degree, the indictment charging him with burgiageously entering the furnishing store of Thomas McLoughlin, 273 Greenwich street, on the 17th of August, and stealing \$350 worth of goods. Edward Quinn, jointly indicted with Robinson, pleaded not guilty. The prisoner was remanded for Sentence.

Frederick Feters pleaded guilty to grand largeny,

on the 19th of July he stole a truck, two horses and a set of harness, valued at \$500, from Howard E. Smith. When Judge Bedford asked him why he took the property he replied that he was "Jox. tated." He was sent to the State Prison for three years and six months.

William Rafferty, who gave the name of Stanley when he sought employment from Lewis C. Thomas, pleaded guilty to stealing \$250 in money from him on the 13th of September, 1808. The Judge said he was a bad fellow, and, for taking advantage of the confidence imposed in him by Mr. Thomas, a severe sentence was imposed—viz., four years' imprisonment in the State Prison.

John Shaffer pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand arceny, the charge being that on the 20th of August he stole blankets and clothing valued at fifty-nise dollars from William Kelirig. He was sent to the Penttentiary for one year.

Charles Letter, against whom were two indictments, pleaded guilty to one charging him with stealing material for six pairs of pantaloons, valued at thirty-three dollars, the property of Abraham Berkovits. He was sentenced to Blackwell's Island for twelve months.

Alleged Bigamy.

at thirty-three dollars, the property of Abraham Berkovits. He was sentenced to Blackwell's Island for twelve months.

ALLEGED BIGAMY.

William Clark was placed at the bar charged with the crime of bigamy. The District Attorney said that he had great dimenty in procuring the attendance of the first wife, who was an important witness for the people. He suggested that the Court discharge him on his own recognizance and have him understand that upless he supports his first wife and treats her kindly he will be brought up and tried and sent to the State Prison. The first wife was present and had an interview with the Judge. Judge Bedford, in passing sentence, said that he would adopt the suggestion of the District Attorney, especially as the first wife promised his Honor that if he failed to treat her properly she would report his misconduct to the prosecuting authorities. If the District Attorney tried him he (the City Judge) would impose the severest penaity known to the law. Clark then left the court in company with Mrs. Clark No. 1.

A lawyer applied for the postponement of the trial

would impose the severest penaity known to the law. Clark then left the court in company with Mrs. Clark No. 1.

A lawyer applied for the postponement of the trial of a client till Wednesday. Judge Bedford remarked that there were 250 cases awaiting disposition by the Court, and it counsel were not ready to go on affidavits must be made showing legal grounds for postponement or the trials must proceed.

William Tims was tried and convicted of grand larceny, he having scalinly entered the apartments of Mrs. Donnelly, corner of Fifteenth street and Ninth avenue, on the 18th of last month, and carried away four dresses, valued at \$140. The testimony was conclusive, but the prisoner availed himself of the provisions of the new law and gave his version of the affair. It was the old story, well told, viz., that the bundle was handed to him by a man in the street. An officer saw the prisoner secrete the bundle in a lumber yard. Judge Bedford, in passing sentence, said that the jury rendered a proper verdict. Under the new statute every prisoner added perjury to the crime of which be was guilty. His Honor, not believing a word of the prisoner's statement, imposed the highest penalty which could be meted out to him, which was imprisonment at hard labor in the State Prison for five years.

The following is the calendar for to-day:—The People vs. Lawrence MoCoy, robbery; Same vs. George Moser, do; Same vs. William Harvsy, Thos. Smith and Frank Kearney, burglary; Same vs. Louis Moglia, receiving stolen goods; Same vs. Louis Moglia, receiving stolen goods; Same vs. Sharis Thompson, obtaining money by false pretences; Same vs. Robert Mirckelham, forgery; Same vs. Joseph Quinn, do; Same vs. Thomas Burke, do; Same vs. Brank Delmour, grand larceny; Same vs. Joseph Quinn, do; Same vs. Thomas Burke, do; Same vs. Stephen McCuddin, burglary; Same vs. Joseph Quinn, do; Same vs. Thomas Brady, grand larceny from the person; Same vs. Frank Delmour, grand larceny; Same vs. Joseph Quinn, do; Same vs. Marsaret Connolly, do; Same vs. Frank

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE WEATHER YESTERDAY .- The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours in comparison with the cor-

past twenty-four hours in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy, Rerald Building, Broadway, corner of Ann street:—

1808, 1809.

3 A. M. 69 75 3P, M. 80 85 6A. M. 73 74 6P, M. 77 84 9A. M. 75 78 9P, M. 70 79 12 M. 76 84 12 P, M. 68 72 Average temperature yesterday. 78 7-3 Average temperature for corresponding date last year.

MUSIC IN THE PARK.—The Park Commissioners announce that if the weather be fine there will be

announce that if the weather be fine there will be music by the Park band, at the north end of the Green, at the Park, this afternoon, commencing at THE HEALTH BOARD AND TENEMENT HOUSES .-

Owing to the interference of the health officers, 25,000 ventilators have been introduced into tenement houses in this city, to which increased facilities for ventilation the reduced mortality among children SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—At haif-past ten o'clock yes-

Berious Accident—at manples on o clock yes-terday Charles McEver, residing at No. 333 West Porty-first street, was knocked down and run over on Broadway by a runaway team strached to a truck. McEver's leg was fearfully crushed. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital in a critical condition. Board of Police.—This Board held a meeting BOARD OF POLICE.—This Board held a meeting yesterday, all the Commissioners being present with the exception of Mr. Smith. Beyond the acceptance of the resignation of Police Surgeon North, of Brooklyn, and the rendering of judgments in cases of officers tried, no business was transacted.

HACKS REMOVED FROM BROADWAY .- By order of Marshal Tooker the hacks, which have hitherto had their stand along the sidewalk on Broadway, oppo-size the City Hall Park, will be ranged in a line with-in the railing, to give more room for pedestrians, which, owing to the Post Office fence, is much needed.

ILLNESS OF POLICE CAPTAINS .- The friends of cinct, will regret to learn that he lies at his residence dangerously ill of fever. A consultation of physi-cians was had yesterday, and hopes are entertained for the Captain's recovery. Captain Hartt, of the Nineteenth precinct, is also reported quite ill. Ticket Agents Again.—A man giving his name

as Thomas Williams made complaint before Marshal Tooker yesterday to the effect that he had been swindled out of \$600 at the passenger agency of McCarron & Co., No. 146 Liberty street. The Marshal despatched one of the detectives from the Mayor's Office with complainant, and the person in charge of the establishment at once disgorged the \$600.

ROBBERY OF THE CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COM-PANY.—On Saturday last the office of the Continental Insurance company, No. 26 Nassau street, was entered by a sneak thief, who seized a tin box, with which he left the premises unobserved. The loss of the Company was kept very quiet, and no report, it appears, was made to the police. On Monday night the thief who had opened the box, and found that it contained neither bonds nor money, only valuable papers, worth from \$30,000 to \$40,000, deposited it in a basement, corner of Murray street and Broadway, where it was found the same evening by the police, and returned by Captain Ulman, of the Third precinct, to the Insurance company.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

CHARGE OF THEFT.-Mary Weybeck, a young German girl, employed as chambermaid at No. 115
Chatham street, was yesterday arrested on a charge
of stealing forty-eight dollars, belonging to Ernest
Clifford, living in the same house. Alderman
O'Brien, at the Tombs, before whom she was taken,
ordered her committal for trial at the Court of General Sessions.

ALLEGED FELONIOUS ASSAULT .- George N. Stebens, a man seventy years old, and who gives his vocation as that of waiter, was yesterday taken before Alderman O'Brien, acting magnistrate at the Tombs, on a charge of assauting with a pocket knife Frederick Couldock, of No. 116 Washington street. The injuries sustained by the complainant, happily, were very slight. The accused was held to answer the charge.

THE PHILADELPHIA FORGERIES .- Martin Leland. the young man whose arrest and confinement to a the young man whose arrest and confinement to a ceil in the Tombs was reported in yesterday's Herralp, on a charge of being implicated in forging Philadelphia warrants, was yesterday released from custody. It will be remembered that a writ of habeas corpus was issued by Judge McCunn, of the Superior Court. The Judge, after a hearing in the case, decided that there was not sufficient cridence to hold the accused and thereupon ordered his discharge. Within three minutes after his release from prison detective Farley was after him with another warrant of arrest. It was too late. The bird had nown.

THE FRIEDLANDER CASE. Deposition of the Injured Man's Wife.

Coroner Flynn yesterday proceeded to the resi-dence of Mr. Joseph Friedlander, of No. 200 Taird

dence of Mr. Joseph Friedlander, of No. 200 Taird street, to take his ante-mortem statement in regard to being beaten on the 17th nit., as already reported in the Herald: but he was not in a state of mind to make himself understood. The wife of the injured man, however, being conversant with the circumstances connected with the affair, made the following statement:—

Ing statement:

Julia Friedlander, being sworn, says—I reside at 209 Third street; on the 17th day of August my husband was at a funerat; on his return the boys of the street commenced throwing things at him; they also broke the windows in the store; he had a whip in his hand and chased the boys away; some children of Mrs. Altopher, who resides opposite citive, were among them; my husband struck them with the whip; Mrs. Altopher then came at my husband and took the whip away from him and beat him with the end of it on the head; he fell on the ground and she continued beating bin: we brought him into the house, when he began to vormit and was very ill; the next day he tried to get up, but be could not remain up; he was from that time up to the present confined in bed; on last Wednesday he lost his speech; Dr. Hersch at-

lit was rumored yesterday that Mr. Friedlander had died on Monday night, but as it was not officially reported at the Coroner's office, it is believed the rumor was unfounded. It has also been stated that there were circumstances surrounding the assault on Mr. Friedlander which made it very desirable on the part of his wife that as little publicity as possible should be given to the matter, but in case of his death (which is more than probable) the real facta concerning it will be developed.

tended him; Dr. Krackowiser also saw him; they stated the his illness was consequent on the beating he had received while my husband was on the ground a man came and struc-him on the head with the cover of a milk can.

SUBURBAN INTELLIGENCE

NEW JERSEY.

Jersey City.

A CHILD FOUND DROWNED.—The body of a child three months old was found in the river yesterday. Coroner Warren gave a permit for burial. BREVITIES.—The Board of Education have appoint-

troducing music into the public schools.

The salaries of the janitors of public schools haven raised from \$600 to \$700 a year, exclusive onight school fees.

A SHORT ROUTE FOR THE ERIE RAILWAY .- One of tion of a new line of railroad from Hackensack Junction, or thereabouts, on the Northern Railroad, to strike the main line of the Eric. The express trains could then take the route of the Northern Railroad and avoid all the drawbridges.

Hoboken.

An Abandoned Chilo, three months old, was found dead in the Elysian Fields yesterday.

THE FIREMEN of Hoboken and the surrounding towns paraded the streets in gorgeous array last evening to honor Empire Company No. 2 on their acquisition of a new truck. They were greeted with enthusiasm, and the display terminated most creditably.

PROBABLE MURDER .- Coroner White yesterday took PROBABLE MURDER.—Coroner White yesterday took the deposition at Guttenburg of Margaret Corrigan, aged eighty years, who is at the point of death. She alleges that one John Deviln and another man assaulted her son Patrick on Friday last in her house, and when she attempted to save him they threw her brutally to the ground and injured her in a probably fatal manner. The assailants will be arrested immediately.

Trentes.

Trenten. TAXATION.-The amount of taxable property in this city as reported by the Assessors is \$11,433,997.

An apportionment of \$7,569 37 for State and \$26,839 77 for County tax has been made.

MASONIC.—The annual conclave of the Knights Templars of the State of New Jersey was held in this city yesterday. About 150 members, attired in full regalis, accompanied by a band, paraded the streets in procession, and were much admired for their fine

yesterday, before Judge Field, in the case of the late Collector of Internal Revenue of the First district conlector of internal Revenue of the First district against Charles Rumsey and George M. Ward, on a bond given for taxes assessed against Rumsey in 1866, judgment on cognovit was entered in favor of the United States for \$6,155, with interest thereon. On motion of District Attorney Keably also a decree of forfeiture against 137 galloms of cider brandy was entered, no claimant appearing. The property was recently seized at New Brunswick.

The Camp Meeting Affray.—The jury in the

case of the colored man, Charley Brown, who was shot and killed at a negro camp meeting held at Morrisville, Pa., Sunday evening, as reported in yesterday's Herald, returned a verdict to the effect that he came to his death by a pistol shot wound inflicted by Samuel Gaston. The latter now lies in jain at Doylestown Pa., bail being refused. Gaston's unenviable position is much deplored in Trenton, where he is very popular. The regular term of the Bucks County Court commences on Monday next, when it is probable he will be placed on trial.

NEW YORK AND HACKENSACK RAILROAD.

Opening of a New Depot at Anderson Street, Hackensack.
The new depot at Anderson street, Hackensack,

was formally opened yesterday in presence of seve-ral prominent men of that town who have aided in erecting the building. The Eric Railway Company paid half the cost of erection, and the paid half the cost of erection, and the citizens interested furnished the other half. The depot is built on the model of the Passaic station, it is seventy by tairty-five feet, entirely of wood and cost about \$5,000. There are now two depots at Hackensack, the other being located at Essex street. The new depot will take the place of that at Passaic street. Among those who were present at the opening were the Division Superintendent of the Erie Railway, Mr. Garrett D. Ackerson, ex-President of the Hackensack Railroad, Judge Hillyer, G. Zingsen, and many other prominent gentlemen. Mr. M. M. Knapp made a formal presentation of the building to Mr. Berthoud, who replied thus:—"Gentlemen, all I have got to say is, what the Erie Railway Company have done you all know; at the end of a year you will know what I shall do." This very equivocal response was received with applause and laughter. The party then partook of a collation, after which they were treated to a drive around the city.

The Hackensack Railroad is being extended to the line runging from soffern to Piermont. In point of scenery, antiquities and historic reminiscences Hackensack is highly favored, and calls for free communication with the metropolis. It is one of the oldest settlements in the State, and the fogysim which has hitherto retarded its progress is nappily passing away. The rising generation comprises the men who will raise it to its proper position.

LONG ISLAND.

DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION .- At the Democratic Convention held at Riverhead vesterday C. 8 Havens, of Moriches, was elected as delegate to the State Convention, and J. Laurence Smith as dele-gate to the Sirst Judicial District Convention, which convenes in Brooklyn on the 21st inst.

THE LITTLE NECK STABBING CASE.-The stabbing case at Little Neck, as reported in yesterday's HERALD, between John Mensher, Henry Miller and Powell Nemyer, has created considerable excite-ment. Nemyer is considered out of danger, but Miller is not likely to recover.

THE ORIENT BAY MYSTERY.—The supposition than the sloop manned by John Chaplin and son, which left Black Rock, Conn., about one week ago was lost, finds confirmation in the finding of the pumps and sweeps of the foat upon the beach at Orient yesterday. As to the probable disposition of the two men there are various rumors, the most general being that their bodies have been devoured by sharks, several schools of which are now to be seen in the bay.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

BURGLARY AT TARRYTOWN.-During Monday night the house of a soldier's widow named Cari, in Beekman avenue. Tarrytown, was entered by purglars, who carried away the remnant of her pension money, amounting to over sixty dollars. The per-petrators gained ingress by breaking through a rear window.

CORONER'S INQUESTS.—An inquest was held at Spuyten Duyyil vesterday by Coroner Smith, on the

Spuyten Duyvil yesterday by Coroner Smith, on the remains of a man named Thomas Bryant, who was drowned in the creek at that place, while sahing a boat on the previous day. It appears that deceased was alone at the time he accidentally fell overboard and was drowned before assistance reached him. A verdict was rendered accordingly. Bryant was a native of Scotiand and about twenty-four years of age.

At Sing Sing yesterday Coroner McEntee held an inquest on the body of a laborer named Sichard Brennan, who was found dead in a barn belonging to James Duffy, of that viliage, on Monday. The evidence tended to prove that deceased had for some time past been indulging freely in liquor, and the position in which his body was discovered, with his neck broken, warranted the theory that he had fallen through a hatchway used for tetting down hay. The Jury rendered a verdict of accidental death. Deceased was forty-five years old and a native of Ireland.

NEWBURG.

INCREASED SUPPLY OF WATER-The Board of

water Commissioners of Nowburg, at their session on Tuesday morning, adopted a recommendation to the Common council to expend \$74,000 in increasing the water supply of the city.

Firs.—On Tuesday morning a fire broke out in the basement of the building 33 Front street, used as a conce and spice mill by N. B. Beage. The fire

as a coffee and spice mili by N. B. Bearle. The fire caught in a mili that had been employed the day previous for grinding cloves, and it is supposed to have been the result of spontaneous combustion of the oil of the cloves. The flames in their progress melted a lead water pipe, and the flow from this prevented the spread of the devouring element until the fire was perceived by some lodgers in the building, who at once raised the alarm. Loss about \$1,000, which is fully covered by insurance.

CHARGED WITH ARSON.—On Monday the preliminary examination of a family named Johnston, charged with firing their residence at Cornwall on Friday last, for the purpose of securing the insurance money, the policy having recently been issued, was concluded at the Court House, Newburg, before Justice Brewster, of Cornwall. The whole family, consisting of mother, two sons, daugher and daugher-in-law, were committed to await the action of the Grand Jary, which site at Newburg on the 27th inst. Mrs. Johnston, St., was remanded to Newburg Jail; the four other Johnstons were sent to the County Jail, at Goshen.